

# NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18, 1848.

If my communication of this week is of a less decided political character than usual, it is not so on account of a dearth of political matter, but because events of so important a character have transpired since I last wrote that it is impossible to foresee in what they will result; and any speculation upon them would be more likely to mislead than inform. I allude to the outbreak in Vienna and the change in the French Ministry.

We have but little additional news from Vienna. We hear that the Ban of Croatia is near Vienna with a powerful army; that the Hungarian General, Kossuth, was close upon the heels of his powerful antagonist, with an army of sixty thousand men. Vienna was in a state of defence, with at least twenty thousand men, well-armed, but deficient in officers and discipline. Count Auerperg, the Emperor's General, has declared Vienna in a state of siege. He has under his command about seven thousand well-disciplined men, with a good supply of artillery and ammunition. The Count, however, has stated that he would refrain from all hostilities towards the city unless he was attacked. The Ban of Croatia has declared his determination to reinstate the Emperor in the full plenitude of his absolutism. We shall probably not hear of a terrible battle under the walls of Vienna, and upon its issue will depend the fate of Austria and Hungary, and very likely the peace of continental Europe.

Whatever may be the effect of this movement upon Hungary, its immediate operation upon Italy cannot be doubted. Already, indeed, all the Hungarian soldiers have deserted the Austrian army of Italy, and are turning their steps homeward. The Bohemians are similarly inclined. Previous revolutions of this date were merely the breaking up of the civil power and administration; the present is more serious, as it portends the breaking up of the army. Should the military disaffection and dissolution gain ground, Austria will be as much without an army as without a government. Certainly, at the present moment, one of the most important points to look at is the conduct of Russia, who, in certain cases, has threatened to interfere. Should the Czar do so all the German Liberals will probably unite against the Monarchs of Russia and Austria, and the contest will be imminent and fearful. At all events, it is pretty evident that, so far from the game being yet played out, it is probably scarcely commenced. Thus far, we think we may venture to prophesy that the present is a crisis for the empire of Austria and the imperial family. The fate of Italy is involved in it. It has kindled strong feelings at Berlin and other German cities. The late proceedings of the Court of Vienna range the Emperor on the side of the Slavonians and against his German subjects, and will, if any thing can, provoke their most determined hostility.

Another important and very pregnant event of the week is the change which Gen. Cavaignac has found necessary to make in his cabinet, by infusing into it a considerable portion of moderate principles, in the persons of MM. Dufaure, Vivien, and Freslon, who have succeeded MM. Senard, Vaulabelle, and Recurt. Both Dufaure and Vivien have been ministers to Louis Philippe—the former Minister of Public Works under Marshal Soult, the latter Minister of Justice under M. Thiers. This is the first time that the republic, or its chief, has so far overcome republican scruples on one side, or anti-republican prejudices on the other, as to open the cabinet and the administration to the capable statesmen of the monarchy. M. Dufaure is a man of high character for integrity and talent, sombre in his temperament, and in some degree unpopular on that account; impracticable also to a certain extent in some of his ideas, but he is perhaps the statesman best fitted to give strength and character to the republican Government. He is a man of too high honor, moreover, to accept office under one form of government in order to betray it or hand it over to another. If the democrats are furious at M. Dufaure's appointment, it would indicate that they preferred personal ascendancy and influence to the great gain of acquiring powerful support to the republic. The Home Department under M. Dufaure will cause itself to be respected, and the central government will resume an influence over the provinces that it had well nigh lost. M. Vivien's consenting to resume the post of Minister of Justice, which he held in 1840, is another great acquisition. The department is of equal importance with that of the Interior in its action over the provinces, and equally requires an experienced and respected chief. M. Vivien, of as high a character as his friend M. Dufaure, is far more popular; and there are few persons in France more beloved as well as esteemed than M. Vivien.

The Moderates, their club, and their large united party in the Chamber, approve of the new combination, which may have the most important results on the future fate of the republic, and even upon the election of the President. One of the indispensable requisites, indeed, for a fair election was, that there should be a firm, high-minded, and respected home minister, whose functionaries in the provinces would preside fitly over so important an exertion of the national choice. Such an election is a very serious trial, not only for candidates and parties, but for the republic itself. It certainly is desirable that the republic should be presented to the people with a successful administration, under capable and respected chiefs. This point has, most probably, been gained by the late ministerial changes.

There will now be only two parties in France: the strong and numerous party of the Moderates, including all the friends to the three monarchical dynasties, at the head of which will be the administration, and among whose supporters will be found MM. Thiers, Mole, Odilon Barrot, &c.; and the party of the Palais Royal, including ultras of every name and color, Montagnards, Communists, &c. Into what new combinations the Presidential question may be thrown it is impossible to foresee. It is rumored that Gen. Cavaignac will be supported by the Moderates as the candidate of the republic, and Ledru Rollin as the nominee of the Revolutionists.

There is little doubt that Louis Napoleon will also be a candidate, and should he be elected, it will not be through the ascendancy of any party or clique, or through the operation of any great political principle or feeling, but by the traditional sentiments scattered through untold thousands of unreasoning breasts by the deeds and glory of his uncle. It is this traditional prestige which, at present, is said to give him a majority of votes in sixty out of the eighty-six departments of which the republic consists. The new combination in the administration will considerably diminish the number of his adherents, and his unfortunate display of himself in the tribune on the last occasion of his speaking from it, will do much to lessen his chance of success, by convincing all men of sense and judgment that he does not possess the genius as well as the name of Napoleon. One of the ablest and most learned men in France, M. Scherer, is said to have written for him the first speech which he made in the chamber; and, on other occasions, M. Linguet, who so often held the pen for Decazes and Cassimier Perrier, has lent him his facile aid. There are also many experienced men as politicians who, either from personal ambition or more worthy motives, have given him counsel and advice. The policy of his friends has been, that he should not obtrude himself on public attention, but keep modestly in the background, and assume the appearance of those quiet, retiring, and unpretending quali-

ties which were the groundwork of the character of a Cincinnatus or a Washington. In pursuance of this plan, he comes to the Chamber by by-streets, and enters it by a side-door. If he dines with a friend, or goes to a theatre, he proceeds in the most unostentatious manner possible. This course has raised a large party in his favor. The sooner the election for President takes place the better will be his chance of success; every day's delay, under existing circumstances, will materially diminish it.

M. DE LAMARTINE will also most likely be a candidate for the Presidency, and the longer the election is deferred the greater will be the vote for him. When angry party feelings and passions have subsided, and character and conduct and public services properly estimated, his day will surely come. Poet, orator, diplomatist, gentleman, and man of the world, in the best sense of the term, he combines in his own person a rarer union of fine qualities than any other living Frenchman. The best interests of France would be safe in the keeping of LAMARTINE. Count Mole is spoken of by a small party, and so is M. Thiers, but they are both regarded as beyond the possibility of election. They are men of experience and statesmen, who would give the most strenuous and consistent opposition to that perversion of human reason called Communism. Thus there will be candidates enough for the high honor of being the first President of the French republic. May Providence direct the people in their choice, so that the issue may best promote the real happiness of France!

I intended that the present communication should be more of a commercial than a political nature, but have been insensibly so far led away from my intention by the importance of the two great political events to which I have alluded.

Notwithstanding the numerous political changes calculated to affect injuriously the commerce and industry of this country, the revenue returns show a gradual and regularly progressive improvement; the receipts for the year which ended on the 1st instant being only £412,757 less than the preceding year, whilst there is an increase of £722,277 in the last quarter compared with the corresponding one of last year. The official tables of the exports and imports of the United Kingdom from January 5 to September 5, 1848, as furnished by the Board of Trade, show the following results:

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise from the United Kingdom in the eight months ending 5th September, 1846, 1847, and 1848, respectively.

ARTICLES.	1846.	1847.	1848.
Cocoa, lbs.	337,518	175,996	502,200
Coffee, lbs.	4,529,397	6,879,538	13,121,276
Quinquina, lbs.	977,782	1,140,133	749,959
Rice, cwt.	302,345	327,393	139,451
Raw silk, lbs.	212,980	303,473	157,887
Spices, lbs.	3,213,695	2,687,431	2,988,692
Pimento, cwt.	4,456	4,371	13,736
Spirituos liquors, gals.	1,193,868	1,547,791	1,432,739
Sugar, cwt.	2,111,297	391,721	244,076
Tea, lbs.	2,744,415	3,794,867	2,287,295
Tobacco, lbs.	7,389,615	8,333,284	5,153,567
Wines, gallons.	1,076,487	1,061,830	1,003,148
Wool, cotton, cwt.	410,677	373,430	386,552
do. sheep, lbs.	1,885,611	2,123,452	3,511,002

Imports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures from the eight months ending September 5, 1846, 1847, and 1848, respectively.

ARTICLES.	1846.	1847.	1848.
Butter and cheese	£134,137	£106,305	£117,345
Cocoa and culm.	694,292	620,875	720,370
Cotton man. and yarn.	16,881,971	16,234,887	14,207,460
Earthenware.	569,917	580,245	497,610
Glass.	184,318	206,808	161,693
Iron, refined.	271,271	1,544,484	1,208,168
Leather w/ or w/o t.	222,768	238,085	170,471
Linen manuf. & yarn	2,402,183	2,454,561	2,149,266
Machinery.	746,993	806,921	563,775
Metals, unwrought.	4,680,155	5,161,581	4,830,509
Salt.	142,500	179,243	177,287
Silk manufactures.	614,736	728,458	573,880
Sugar, refined.	271,271	389,999	298,123
Wool, sheep or lamb.	182,352	173,335	95,907
Woolen manuf. & yarn	5,160,507	5,766,151	4,179,976

Imports into the United Kingdom in the eight months ending September 5, 1846, 1847, and 1848, respectively.

ARTICLES.	1846.	1847.	1848.
Wheat, qrs.	1,095,063	1,572,812	968,107
Maize, qrs.	505,395	1,083,404	645,548
Oats, qrs.	421,041	924,957	673,937
Wheat flour, cwt.	2,177,639	4,529,536	474,021
Oat meal, cwt.	1,523	42,080	2,020
Indian meal, cwt.	96,163	1,172,222	167,151
Barley, qrs.	126,376	665,891	464,090
Rye, qrs.	820	41,442	4,892
Beans, qrs.	171,329	211,931	239,323
Indian, cwt.	55,688	47,929	42,406
Madder, cwt.	180,352	111,385	163,109
Flax and tow, cwt.	499,770	533,685	841,214
Gloves, (leather) pairs	1,526,976	1,532,927	1,833,829
Guns, tons.	67,349	65,799	41,556
Hemp (undressed) cwt.	413,329	310,931	242,228
Hemp (undressed) cwt.	62,519	53,942	66,448
Do. tanned, lbs.	996,467	1,066,291	622,139
Animals, living—oxen	7,249	17,743	12,769
Cows and calves	13,379	31,508	22,645
Swine and lambs.	37,807	77,331	60,494
Swine.	1,358	323	533
Beef, salted and fresh.	1,514	65,832	184,302
Butter, cwt.	138,773	92,554	90,210
Cheese, cwt.	148,007	207,937	193,160
Cocoa, lbs.	174,692	206,657	244,744
Coffee, lbs.	1,613,968	3,418,315	3,855,022
Collyer, tons.	25,619,924	25,665,705	34,058,771
Mahogany, tons.	34,233	21,891	19,741
Miles, unwrought.	62,519	53,942	66,448
Palm, coco, & olive oil	265,778	267,329	347,912
Optim, lbs.	30,758	105,119	32,626
Pork, salted, cwt.	37,826	189,927	206,750
Quail, cwt.	1,155,241	1,881,992	1,076,125
Rice, cwt.	510,422	889,659	653,020
Salt, cwt.	315,870	366,711	282,649
Sisal, cwt.	601,050	1,719,253	1,719,253
Silk, raw & thrown, lbs.	3,250,595	2,906,198	3,413,023
Manufactures, lbs.	257,767	315,612	425,978
Bananas, &c. pie's	525,619	368,335	105,106
Skins, undressed, No.	1,328,111	991,796	1,038,700
Spices, lbs.	111,265	4,154,797	4,130,245
Sugar, cwt.	4,507,127	5,729,892	4,130,245
Spirituos liquors, gals.	3,797,907	5,450,911	5,153,566
Sugar, refined, cwt.	64,675	62,010	105,600
Molasses, cwt.	343,844	601,992	340,294
Tallow, cwt.	268,827	374,212	618,882
Tar, lasts.	4,938	2,778	5,765
Tin, lbs.	37,503,383	41,766,089	37,723,777
Timber, w/ or w/o spl.	443,971	363,656	414,550
Wool, only, loads	674,788	483,331	487,226
Tobacco, lbs.	16,687,275	10,876,830	13,173,672
Manuf'd & snuff, lbs.	1,313,442	1,033,816	1,203,893
Turpentine, cwt.	233,794	190,456	215,577
Wine, gallons.	4,839,447	4,600,911	4,133,598
Wool, cotton, cwt.	3,416,984	3,007,369	4,769,932
Sheep, lbs.	44,229,466	38,103,557	43,307,458

Vessels employed in Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom.

ENTERED INWARDS.					
		1847.		1848.	
		Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom and dependencies . . . .		11,625	2,634,417	10,957	2,486,953
Other countries . . . .		7,858	1,920,575	5,293	862,785
		19,483	3,954,992	16,250	3,349,738

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

	1847.		1848.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom and its dependencies.	10,853	2,214, 64	10,963	2,415,92
Other countries. ....	6,422	931,330	5,614	909,72
	17,275	3,145,794	16,577	3,325,64

A most curious fact exhibited by the details of the shipping

A most curious fact exhibited by the details of the shipping business of the last three years is the effects which the in-

creased importation of corn had upon the mercantile marine in 1847, and the almost complete paralysis which has fallen upon the same interest during the present year, through the operation of war and political commotion in Germany and Italy.

The following statement shows the entries made of vessels from the respective countries from January to September in each year:

	1846.	1847.	1848.
Denmark.	771	1,333	1,063
Prussia.	843	910	1,093
Other German States.	1,036	1,252	544
Italian States.	181	261	36

The Daily News, in commenting upon the tables from which we have made these quotations, endeavors to show that, although we have, during the present year, imported much more largely of flag, hemp, olive oil, cocoa, raw silk, tallow, tobacco, raw cotton, and sheep's wool than usual, yet the much lower prices of all these articles during the present year will probably not make the aggregate amount of our importations more in value than it was last year. The journal referred to gives the following as the prices of the several articles in the third week of September in each year:

	1847.	1848.
Flax, per ton.	£16 to £54	£34 to £10
Hemp	38 to 40	30 to 34
Olive oil, per ton.	48 to 50	26 to 27
Coffee, per cwt.	£25 to 40	20 to 32
Tallow	44 to 48	42 to 44
Cotton, per lb.	24 to 25	23 to 24
Sheep's wool, per 28 lb.	£26 to 28	19 to 20

Another important element must be brought into consideration when taking a survey of these commercial matters, and that is the great influx of foreign capital into England, in consequence of the difficulty and uncertainty of investment elsewhere. We have not space to go into the argument upon the subject, but no doubt it will be sufficiently obvious to your mercantile and commercial readers.

The returns of deaths in London last week show the aggregate number to be 991, being 163 below the average of the last five years for the same week. Thirty deaths by cholera have occurred during the week, and eleven new cases were reported on Tuesday. The disorder does not excite much alarm at present. The deaths by it are not so numerous as those by consumption, scarlatina, or typhus; that it is not contagious is satisfactorily established; and it almost uniformly yields to prompt medical treatment. The returns from Edinburgh lead to the inference that the disorder prevalent there is of a very malignant type. Ninety cases are stated to have occurred in that city and the neighboring towns of Newhaven and Leith, sixty-five of which have terminated in death, fourteen have recovered, and eleven remained undetermined.

OCTOBER 19.—The latest news from France confirms the impression that General Cavaignac has given entire satisfaction to the great majority of the Assembly by his late ministerial appointments. All opposition to the re-election of M. MARSHALL to the Presidency of the Chamber has been withdrawn, and a vote on a question of an appropriation of 100,000 francs for the secret services of the Government, moved by M. Dufaure, resulted in a majority of 415 for Ministers in a House of 725 members, being equivalent to a vote of confidence to the same extent. Gen. Cavaignac's explanation and defence of his conduct in making the late ministerial changes were most eloquent and satisfactory, and elicited loud cheers from every part of the chamber excepting the extreme left. There is scarcely a doubt of the stability of the Administration until its powers shall terminate by the election of the President of the republic. We are every day, however, less inclined to prophesy the durability of the republic, whoever the President may be. The Administration is at present constituted as follows:

M. Marie, Minister of Justice; M. Bastide, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. De Lavergne, Minister of War; M. Vermaux, Minister of Marine and Colonies; M. Dufaure, Minister of the Interior; M. Tourret, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; M. Freslon, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Godechaux, Minister of Finance; and M. Vivien, Minister of Public Works, and of Justice, as first Minister.

The Ministers whose names are printed in italics belong decidedly to the moderate party. The others are counted as old republicans, although M. MARSHALL was not one of those who would have advised the transition to a republic in February. M. Ledru Rollin has placed himself at the head of a new club, to be opened at the Bazaar Bonne Nouvelle, and to be composed entirely of members of the Assembly. This club will vote as one man against Gen. Cavaignac and the new administration—their number will not reach two hundred. The city of Paris will remain under the state of siege for the present.

The receipt of the indirect taxes in France, for the first nine months of 1848 was 496,412,000 francs; during the same period of 1847 it was 598,774,000—showing a falling off of seventeen per cent.

The last news from VIENNA states that the Emperor of Austria has reached Olmutz in Moravia. This shows his determination to throw himself upon the Slavonian party for support. Russian intervention, so far at least as Galicia was concerned, is confidently spoken of. JELACHICH's troops were posted in the immediate vicinity of the city on the evening of the 11th. There is no information which can be depended upon as to the number of troops he has under his command. It is now stated that there are 100,000 men in Vienna well armed. This is probably an exaggeration, as is also the report that the Magyar General was close on the heels of Jellachich with an army of 60,000 men, since late advices make no mention of them. It is not considered possible that Vienna can long contend against the force which will be and is perhaps at this moment hostilely opposed to it. We do not hear of insurrectionary movements in any other part of Austria, so that the storm will be concentrated upon the unfortunate capital.

BERLIN is quiet. The parliamentary majority in favor of Gen. Piel's administration is increasing. The cholera is again very prevalent in the city. The state of siege still continues at Frankfurt, and will not be removed, it is said, until after the passage of the law for the protection of the National Assembly. All meetings in the open air are to be forbidden within thirty English miles of the Assembly, and popular assemblies of every kind are prohibited in Frankfurt or its environs. This is more like despotism than liberty, but it is a despotism which must exist in counteraction to anarchy. It is well for the liberty of Germany that no great commanding intellect is at present in authority over any part of her territory. The various armies under Radetzky, Windischgratz, Jellachich, and Wrangel hold the country as it were in a net, and if their united powers could be directed by one mind and to one object, it would be difficult for victory to escape them. We have still confidence in the Archduke JOHN's judgment and honest common sense, and have no fear that either the ambition of the Prince of Prussia or the course pursued by his cousins at Vienna will be able to counteract the labors of the Central Assembly at Frankfurt for the good of "United Germany."

There is nothing of importance new from ITALY. Warlike preparations are proceeding in Piedmont. The constitution granted by the Duke of Modena to his subjects has been treated with great contempt and burnt in the public square. The news of the struggle going on in Hungary had caused great insubordination in Radetzky's army, both Croats and Hungarians insisting upon marching home. Nothing but the greatest energy on the part of Radetzky prevented the total breaking up of his army.

The extent of devastation at Messina by the late siege is now only beginning to be known. Three-fifths of that fine city have been laid in ruins: the damage is valued at six millions of ducats. The magnificent fountains are destroyed, and the libraries of the University and the Benedictines, valued at eight hundred thousand ducats, have been burnt. Hostilities have not yet recommenced between the Sicilians and Neapolitans, but the armies are very

near each other. The English and French commanders have no instructions to interfere in case of further hostilities, but they have earnestly entreated the King to adopt a conciliatory course. There is nothing new from Rome, excepting the approaching election of three new Cardinals. MM. Fornari, Roberti, and Rosmini are spoken of as likely to succeed to that dignity.

The rumor from SPAIN is that the state of the Catalonian provinces is rapidly getting worse, and that large bands of Carlists have penetrated into Estramadura. A conspiracy had been discovered at Barcelona, and seven officers had been condemned to be shot. Nothing new from any other part of Europe.

Our Colonial Department must have been greatly mismanaged, if what is stated by some of the daily journals be true. They assert that, of the forty-three colonial dependencies of the British empire, there is not one that is satisfied with its present condition. Canada, Van Diemen's land, the West Indies, and the Cape of Good Hope are cited as cases in point. If only half this be true, it is time that the Department was called to account. We scarcely know what to say about the postage difficulty between you and us: we really do not see that the British Government can make any new overture towards an arrangement, nor can we imagine that your retaliatory measures were correct in their theory, or that they have proved profitable in their practice.

The Liverpool Finance Association have lately published an analysis of the official expenses of our House of Commons. Their statement shows that seventy-four persons are employed, who receive annual salaries amounting in the aggregate to £50,793, or £283,000. The Speaker has £5,000 per annum; his Council £1,500; the Examiner of Standing Orders £1,750; the Librarian £1,000; the Chief Clerk £3,500, the second £1,900, the third £1,350, and the fourth £1,100. There are forty other clerks, receiving various salaries, from £200 to £800. The Sergeant-at-Arms has £1,500, and his Deputy £1,000; the principal Doorkeeper £875 per annum. It is generally allowed that there is room for considerable reduction in this department.

We have no certain news of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, but there is a small degree of hope entertained that he has passed through Behring's Straits, and is now working his way home round the Cape of Good Hope.

There is nothing worth recording in the theatrical world, and very little in the literary. Lord DENHAM and Lord BRUGHAN have published pamphlets, the first on the *Slave Trade*, the latter on the *French Revolution*. Neither of these "noble authors" will add much to his literary fame by these productions. The Lord Chief Justice looks only on one side of his subject; he is therefore partial and prejudiced in his conclusions. The Ex-Chancellor argues on every side, and with equal weight and force; he therefore comes to no conclusion—at least he does not enable his reader to come to any.

OCTOBER 20th.—Late news from Ireland encourages the idea that the lives of SMITH O'BRIEN and his companions will be spared, but the Lord Lieutenant very properly refrains from any direct expression of his opinion until the trials of the remaining prisoners shall be concluded. McMANUS and O'DONOGHUE have also been found guilty of high treason, and Mr. MEAGHER is now on his trial. Ireland is quiet; there is not even the rumor of an outbreak.

From France we have nothing of importance. The Montagnard and Communist party in the Assembly have published an address to the people, in which they say: "We are driven back to the gates of the monarchy, and it is there that we now are; it is to the men of the monarchy that the destinies of the republic have just been confided." The people are exhorted to be "calm and firm; masters of themselves in order to be masters of the future." The election of President of the Republic will take place on the 25th of November. A letter from Paris, dated on the 19th instant, says: "The success of Prince Louis NAPOLEON is now considered as certain by all parties." The system of agitation by banquets, which was the immediate instrument by which the revolution of February was brought about, has recommenced; it is now used by the united ultra party against the Moderates.

The States General of HOLLAND has been opened with much solemnity. The King was received with every mark of loyalty and respect, and his speech from the throne depicted in strong terms the prosperous and peaceful condition of the country.